### The National Disaster Medical System

A Partnership of DHS/FEMA, DHHS, DoD, and VA





### Briefing Overview

Current Federal Response Plan

ESF #8 Role in Federal Response

National Disaster Medical System



### Federal Response Plan



Robert T. Stafford Disaster
Relief and Emergency
Assistance Act

- P.L.9230, April 1992
- P.L. 9230.1, April 1999

Shortly to be replaced with National Response Plan



### Federal Response Plan

26 Federal signatory agencies and the American Red Cross

### Implemented when:

- Significant event anticipated
- Actual Presidential declared disaster

### Deploys:

- Command and control structure
- Specialized teams per functional area
- Equipment and supplies



### Federal Response Plan

Twelve functional areas known as Emergency Support Functions or ESFs

Each ESF has a primary agency and one to several secondary agencies

FEMA in overall charge

DoD is detailed to all twelve ESFs

DOMS (Director of Military Support)

USDA is detailed to all twelve ESFs

US Forest Service







### Disaster Response Operations



### Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)



**ESF #1 Transportation Department of Transportation** 



**ESF #2 Communications Department of Homeland Security** 



ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



**ESF #4 Firefighting Department of Agriculture/Forest Service** 



**ESF #5 Information and Planning Department of Homeland Security** 



ESF #6 Mass Care American Red Cross



ESF #7 Resource Support
General Services Administration



ESF #8 Health and Medical Services
Department of Health and Human Services



**ESF #9 Urban Search and Rescue Department of Homeland Security** 



ESF #10 Hazardous Materials Environmental Protection Agency



ESF #11 Food
Department of Agriculture/Food and
Nutrition Service



ESF #12 Energy Department of Energy



### Federal Health and Medical Response



**Natural Disasters** 

**Transportation Disasters** 





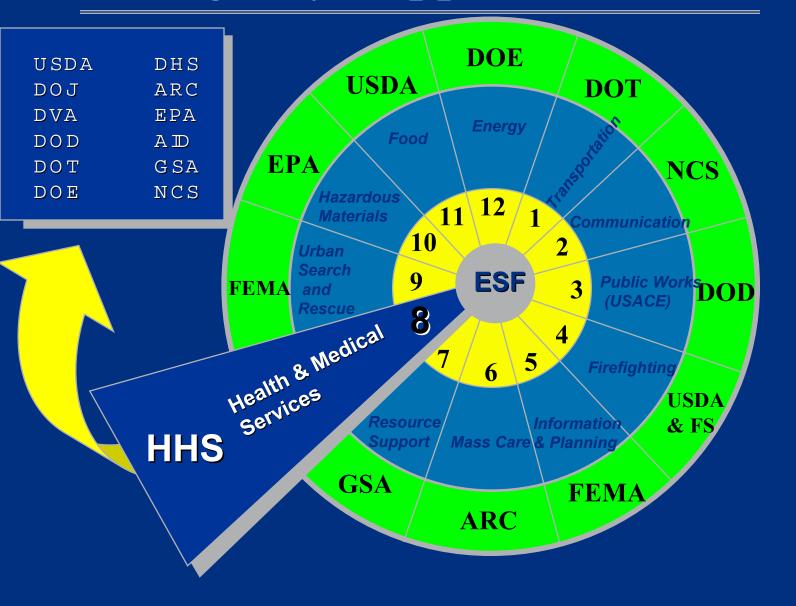
**Terrorism** 

**Technological Disasters** 





# **Emergency Support Functions**



### Emergency Support Function #8

- Assessment of Health and Medical Needs
- 2. Health Surveillance
- 3. Medical Care Personnel
- 4. Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies
- 5. Patient Evacuation
- In-Hospital Care
- 7. Food/Drug/Medical Device Safety
- 8. Worker Health/Safety
- 9. Radiological, Chemical, and Biological Hazards
- 10. Mental Health
- 11. Public Health Information
- 12. Vector Control
- 13. Potable Water/Wastewater & Solid Waste Disposal
- 14. Victim Identification/Mortuary Services
- 15. Veterinary Services



### National Disaster Medical System









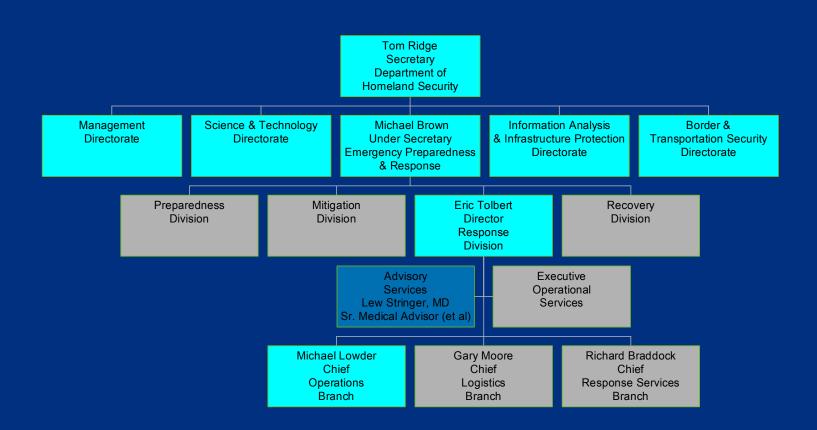


A public / private sector partnership FEMA VA DoD HHS

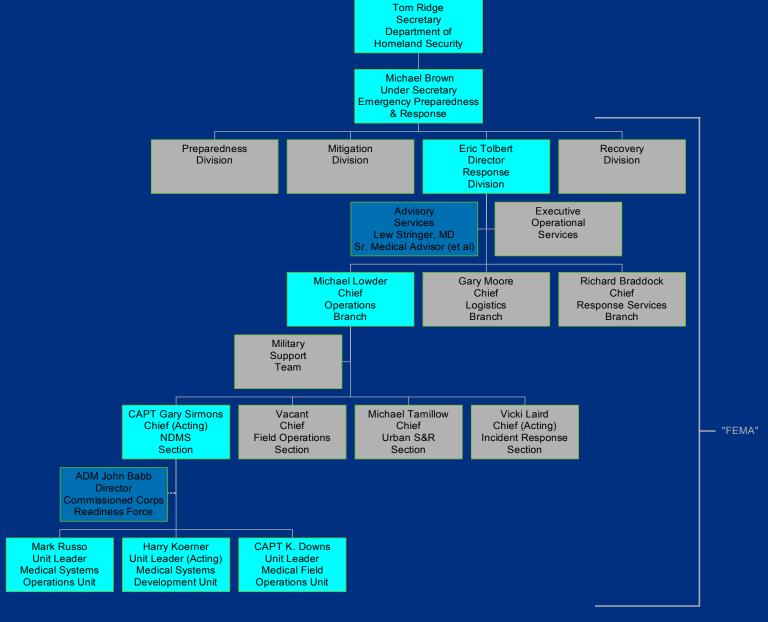
A Nationwide Medical Response System to:

- Supplement state and local medical resources during disasters or major emergencies
- Provide backup medical support to the military/ VA medical care systems during an overseas conventional conflict











# Origin of NDMS

Presidential Initiative

Civilian Military Contingency Hospital System (CMCHS)

1981 - Established Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board (EMPB)/Principle Working Groups

1984 - National Disaster Medical System

Predates Federal Response Plan



### NDMS Benefits

- Maximizes the Utilization of Existing Resources
- Provides Identified Levels of Care
- Integrates Pre-hospital Phase with Medical Facilities
- Helps Contain Health Care Costs
- Designed to Reduce Mortality and Morbidity



### Importance of NDMS

- Improves Federal Mission Readiness
  - Ability to Mobilize and Deploy Medical Teams, Supplies, and Equipment
  - Ability to Provide Patient EvacuationSystem
  - Ability to Provide Definitive Medical Care
- Adds Value to America



## Major Components

Medical Response

**Patient Evacuation** 

**Definitive Medical Care** 





# Circumstances for Which NDMS May be Activated

Military Contingency - Overseas Conventional

Armed Conflict Involving U.S. Forces

Presidential Declaration of Disaster

Pre-position in anticipation of event

Request for Major Medical Assistance



DMAT/Specialty Teams - More than 7,000 personnel

**Equipment and Supplies** 

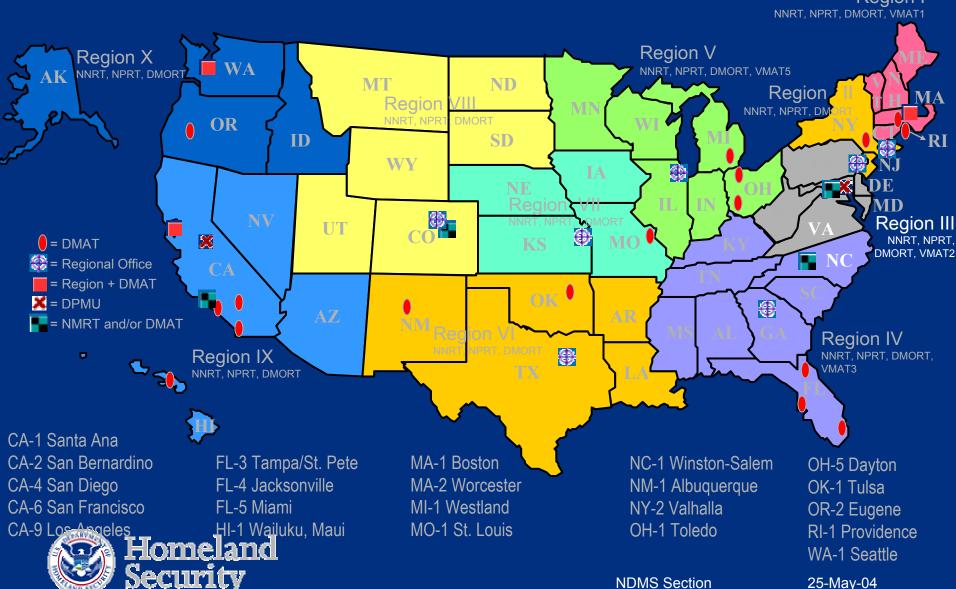
Continuously Recruiting – Enrollment Suggestions





### NDMS Deployable Assets









Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs)

Volunteer Groups Affiliated with NDMS

■ USERRA protection via P.L. 107-188

Approximately 35 Persons per Deployed Team

(> 7,000 personnel total)

Variety of Health/Medical Skills

**Locally Sponsored** 

**Community Based** 

Local/ State Asset



### **DMAT Functions**

#### At Disaster Site:

- Triage
- Austere Medical Care
- Casualty Clearing/Staging

At Local NDMS Reception Area:

Patient Reception





**Specialty Team Functions** 

Pediatric

Burn

Disaster Mortuary Teams (DMORTs)

**Urban Search and Rescue/Medical** 

National Nurse Response Team (NNRT)

National Pharmacist Response Team (NPRT)

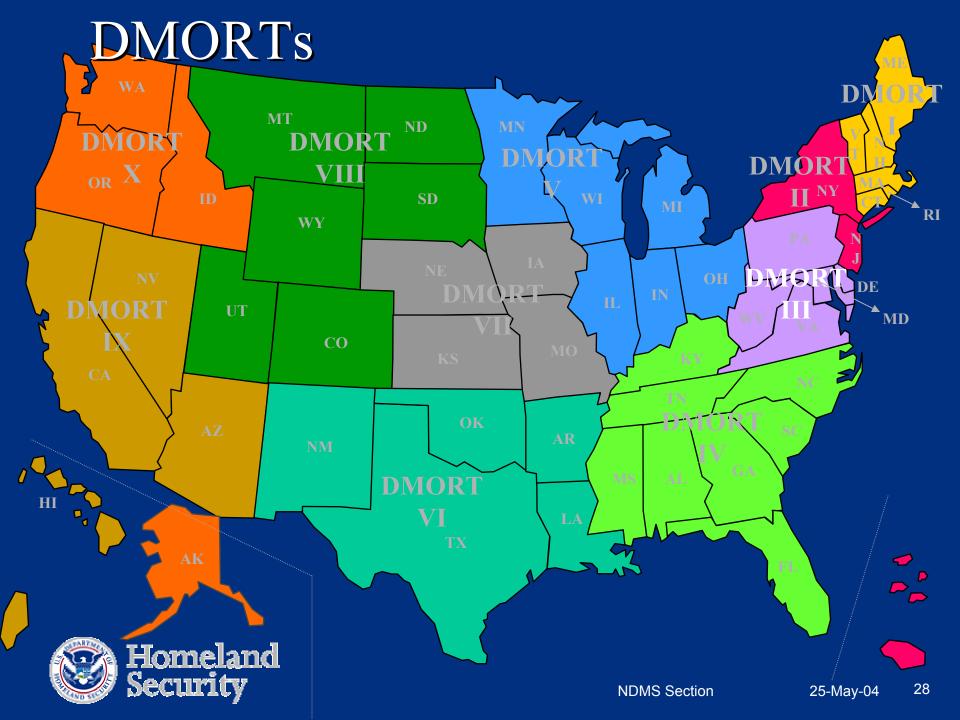
Mental Health

Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs)

National Medical Response Teams (NMRTs)

International Medical Surgical Response Team (IMSuRT)

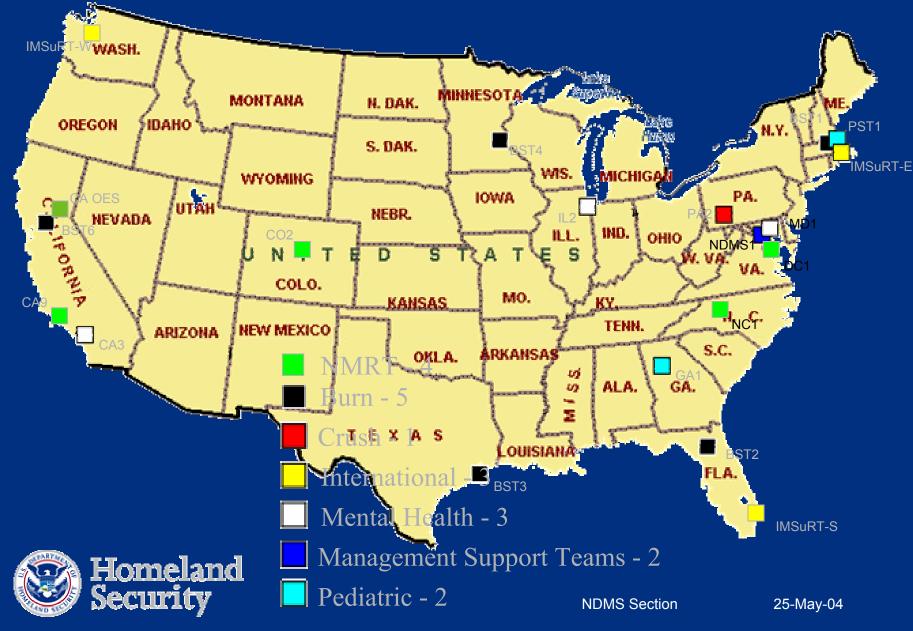








### NDMS SPECIALTY TEAMS





### National Disaster Medical System

Weapons of Mass Destruction Specialty Teams

Four National N/B/C response capable teams (NMRT/WMD)

- Winston Salem, NC
- Denver, CO
- Los Angeles, CA
- Washington, DC Area (Remains in NCR)

One WMD Capable DMORT

WMD Capable VMAT in Development

Additional Training for DMATs and DMORTs



### DMATs and Specialty Teams

Created via Memorandum of Understanding

Federal Enrollment of Team Members

Federalization Upon Activation

- Licensure / Certification
- Liability
- Compensation

Centralized Training via Internet



### Management Support Team (MST)

Responds to Disaster Area

Provides Management Support to Deployed Teams

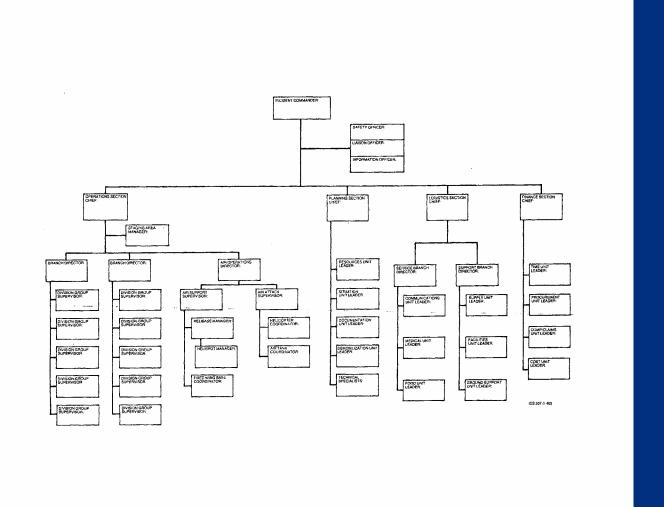
Uses Incident Command System (ICS)

- Logistics
- Communications
- Operations
- Finance / Procurement
- Plans

Interface with Local Emergency Management System



### ICS Structure





### NDMS Patient Evacuation

### Lead Responsibility – DOD

Provide Patient Movement from the Disaster Area

Utilize All Types of Transportation

Primarily Relies on Aeromedical





### Medical Evacuation Functions

Patient Reporting

Patient Regulating

Patient Movement Request

**Patient Staging** 

#### Patient Lift

- Embarkation
- Debarkation

Coordination with Various System Elements



### NDMS Definitive Medical Care

Network of approximately 1,800 non-Federal hospitals

65 FCCs, which coordinate in excess of 82 receiving areas





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### NDMS Definitive Medical Care

Federal Coordinating Centers (FCCs)



▼ Army FCC

Navy FCC

▲ Air Force FCC

**◇**VA FCC



### NDMS Federal Coordinating Centers

### Responsibilities:

- Coordinate NDMS Definitive Medical Care in Local Areas
- Solicit and Organize Community Support Services
- Enroll Non-Federal Local Hospitals in NDMS
- Coordinate Bed Availability
- Coordinate with Local / State Authorities on:
  - Preparing of Local NDMS Patient Reception Plans
  - Plan and Conduct Annual NDMS Exercises
  - NDMS Operations During Activation



# Role of Participating Hospitals

Voluntarily Commit Hospital Support to NDMS

Provide Bed Availability Information to Local NDMS Federal Coordinating Center

**Treat NDMS Patients** 

Participate in NDMS Exercises

Many Sponsor or support DMATs



# Commissioned Corps Readiness Force (CCRF)

Created in 1994 by the PHS Office of the Surgeon General

#### Mission:

- •To provide a cadre of PHS Officers uniquely qualified by education and skills to be mobilized:
  - In times of extraordinary need during disaster, strife, or other public health emergencies;
  - In response to **domestic** and **international** requests, to provide leadership and expertise by directing, enhancing, and supporting services of the PHS, DHHS OPDIVs, other U.S. Government agencies, and/or respondents.







# Homeland Security